United Nations A/65/619

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 160
Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

Performance report on the financing of support of the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Mandate performance	3
	A. Overall	3
	B. Budget implementation and mission support initiatives	3
	C. Regional mission cooperation	6
	D. Partnerships and country team coordination	6
	E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	7
III.	Resource performance	20
	A. Financial resources	20
	B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	21
	C. Monthly expenditure pattern	21
	D. Other income and adjustments	22
	E. Value of non-budgeted contributions	22
IV.	Analysis of variances	23
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	26

10-68808 (E) 140111

Please recycle

Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the financing of support of the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

The total expenditure for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 has been linked to the support entity's objective through the support components of the results-based-budgeting frameworks.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	40 503.5	22 574.7	17 928.8	44.3
Civilian personnel	22 233.1	16 337.6	5 895.5	26.5
Operational costs	150 843.4	125 366.5	25 476.9	16.9
Gross requirements	**213 580.0**	**164 278.8**	**49 301.2**	**23.1**
Staff assessment income	2 358.7	1 925.3	433.4	18.4
Net requirements	**211 221.3**	**162 353.5**	**48 867.8**	**23.1**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 059.1	871.3	187.8	17.7
Total requirements	**214 639.1**	**165 150.1**	**49 489.0**	**23.1**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military contingents	8 000	6 933	5 529	20.3
African Union police	270	162	16	90.1
International staff	142	93	50	46.2
National staff	98	52	32	38.5
Temporary positions[c]				
International staff	34	34	22	35.3
National staff	6	6	5	16.7

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of support of the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 2009 (A/64/465) and amounted to $225,439,100 gross ($223,080,400 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $1,059,100. It provided for 142 international staff, 98 national staff inclusive of 16 national Officers and 40 temporary positions (34 international and 6 national). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 66 of its report (A/64/509), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $214,580,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/107, appropriated an amount of $213,580,000 gross ($211,221,300 net) for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, inclusive of the amount of $138,802,500 gross ($137,454,700 net) previously authorized under the terms of its resolution 63/275 B. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate for the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was established by the Security Council in its resolutions 1772 (2007) and 1863 (2009) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1872 (2009) and 1910 (2010).

4. The support entity, comprising the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), the United Nations planning team, the Somalia coordination and planning team and the United Nations Headquarters support team, is mandated to provide technical and expert advice to the African Union in the planning and deployment of AMISOM and also to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM.

5. Within this overall objective, the support entity has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the support frameworks below.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2009/10 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation and mission support initiatives

7. The 2009/10 period constituted the first full year of UNSOA operations and the implementation of its mandate of providing a logistical support package to AMISOM. During the reporting period, UNSOA established United Nations

period. As a result, planning and execution of most infrastructure projects were severely delayed.

14. UNSOA also experienced a substantial delay in the recruitment of staff, which also affected its ability to implement its mandate. The actual average vacancy rate for 2009/10 stood at 46 per cent for international and 38 per cent for national staff compared to the budgeted 30 per cent for international and 20 per cent for national staff.

15. As a result of the above-mentioned factors, UNSOA experienced underutilization of resources during the 2009/10 period. Areas of expenditure affected by these external factors were military contingents owing to delayed deployment and voluntary contributions in kind by Member States; civilian personnel due to the difficulty for UNSOA to attract and retain staff; facilities and infrastructure due to procurement lead time, which was offset by overexpenditure in certain acquisition lines; and air transportation owing to the changed concept of operations for air transport.

16. The UNSOA construction programme was adapted in the light of an increased knowledge of AMISOM and UNSOA requirements in-theatre. Significant projects that were removed from planning include the temporary force headquarters, the full development at the Mombasa Support Base and developments at the Mogadishu airport. The temporary force headquarters foresaw a relatively large concentration of AMISOM troops, civilian and police personnel in one place, which was deemed suboptimal from a security perspective. In addition, the procurement lead time rendered the project unattainable in the period. The planned developments at the airport site were for a distribution log base. As the UNSOA evolving support concept focused on the provision of supplies through the seaport, the airport facility became a lower priority in the reporting period. The Mombasa Support Base was established in a commercial site with leased warehouses and container yard space. In addition, the Kenyan Government has provided vacant land adjacent to the Moi International Airport, Mombasa, for UNSOA to construct a dedicated support base. Discussions with the relevant Kenyan Government authorities on developing the site at the airport were not finalized during the reporting period. In addition, as the airport site is a "green field" site, with all the inherent delays in developing such a location, and the commercial site is complete with facilities and equipment in place, it was cost-effective to use the commercial market at the prevailing activity levels. UNSOA will, however, continue to monitor the developments and adapt to the changing requirements.

17. During the course of the period, management further revised the aviation concept of operations. The change was due to both the difficulties experienced in procuring a United Nations fixed-wing aircraft for cargo and passenger support owing to the lack of market availability and the security situation in-theatre, as well as the projected cost savings associated with utilizing third party contractors.

18. AMISOM received extensive support from bilateral partners in the form of in-kind contributions to deploy and rotate troops, and to move contingent-owned equipment. UNSOA commenced deploying and rotating troops only in April 2010, and it is estimated that resource requirements were reduced by $11.4 million through the support of Member States. Also leading to reduced resource requirements, AMISOM was deployed in Somalia with less contingent-owned

equipment than United Nations standard battalions, which greatly reduced the utilization of petrol, oil and lubricants.

19. The same external factors also contributed to overexpenditure in the areas of communications owing to the secured tactical communications project; and other supplies/services resulting from increased requirements for mine action services and third party movement support.

20. A critical part of the UNSOA communication support to AMISOM was to enable secure tactical radio communications for police and military personnel, so that they could collaborate effectively on the ground during emergency situations without compromising confidential and sensitive information. Based on an assessment by UNSOA, there was a shortfall of secure radios within the contingents deployed in Mogadishu. In order to enhance the in-theatre communications capability of the troops, UNSOA acquired the secure trunking radio system (TETRA).

21. Also essential to the AMISOM operation in Somalia, requirements were increased for mine action services to clear strategic routes within Mogadishu that were obstructed with improvised explosive devices and traditional mines.

C. Regional mission cooperation

22. UNSOA took over the administrative support of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) as at 1 January 2010 and has since provided the full range of human resources, financial, procurement and budget management support. In order to further capitalize on existing resources, UNSOA provided advice and services to UNPOS in the technical services areas, including in Communications and Information Technology Services, engineering, movement control, medical and air operations.

23. The United Nations planning team maintained close links with UNPOS and other relevant actors in providing comprehensive and coordinated planning support and advice to AMISOM.

D. Partnerships and country team coordination

24. As part of its mandate implementation, UNSOA engaged closely with AMISOM, the African Union Commission, and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). UNSOA is the main provider of support to AMISOM and as such is a strategic partner for the African Union Commission. UNSOA participated in bimonthly meetings with the Commission, Defence Ministers of troop-contributing countries and IGAD, as well as in ad hoc meetings on planning and operational issues. UNSOA and AMISOM instituted a joint task force at the operational level in Nairobi, which met weekly, and biweekly consultations were held with the AMISOM Force Commander.

25. UNSOA further actively participated in both the Kenya and Somalia country teams. UNSOA also participated in the Integrated Task Force on Somalia.

26. The United Nations planning team liaised with external partners and relevant United Nations stakeholders in the execution of its mandate to provide technical and expert advice to the African Union in the planning and deployment of AMISOM.

Regular meetings were held with key officials of the African Union as well as with potential and existing police- and troop-contributing countries, donors and Somali interlocutors.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: provision of logistical support

27. UNSOA support to AMISOM focused on establishing and enhancing United Nations-standard life-support arrangements and infrastructure developments. Within the period, UNSOA successfully launched contractual arrangements for the provision of rations, construction services, fuel, and air and sea movement. In addition, training and capacity-building was provided for AMISOM personnel in the use of United Nations-owned equipment, and the associated support policies, processes and procedures. The development of an internal control accountability framework progressed effectively. The hard- and soft-wall accommodation to be provided during the period were not fully completed owing to the security situation and procurement lead time. The forward support base and transit camp planned for Mombasa was not initiated as lease arrangements proved to be more cost efficient.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: delivery of a United Nations logistics support package to the African Union Mission in Somalia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Establishment of hard-wall and soft-wall accommodation for AMISOM personnel in Mogadishu	During 2009/10 contracts were put in place for the establishment of camps. The soft-wall accommodation (tents) were provided to AMISOM and 50 per cent of the prefabricated hard-wall accommodation were completed (the remaining 50 per cent to be completed by the end of 2010). The permanent hard-wall accommodation facilities contract is currently being mobilized with the projected completion of 165 buildings by mid-2011; the hospital facilities contractor (UNOPS) was also being mobilized at the end of the period
1.1.2 Establishment of United Nations commercial support arrangements for AMISOM	Achieved. Contractual agreements, including but not limited to rations, construction services, fuel and air and sea movement in support of AMISOM, were established
1.1.3 Establishment of a forward support base and transit camp in Mombasa	The establishment of the Mombasa Support Base has been put on hold as commercial arrangements through leased premises demonstrated cost efficiencies as compared to building a dedicated infrastructure
1.1.4 Establishment of an effective internal control accountability framework	The accountability framework was reviewed and updated in conjunction with the risk assessment preparation in March 2010. In addition, the procurement process for the inspection services contractor was approved in June 2010

1.1.5 Train African Union/AMISOM personnel in United Nations-owned equipment, support policy, processes and procedures	Achieved. 498 AMISOM personnel were trained in United Nations-owned equipment, support policy, processes and procedures

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Military, African Union police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 6,933 military contingent personnel, and 162 African Union police officers	Yes	Average troop strength of military contingent 5,529 and African Union police officers 16 during the period Emplacement and rotation of AMISOM military personnel were conducted by bilateral donors up to 31 March 2010 UNSOA did not perform any emplacement of AMISOM military personnel, as troops were emplaced through voluntary contributions in kind up to 31 March 2010. UNSOA rotated an average of 2,350 military personnel from 1 April to 30 June 2010. No repatriation was conducted UNSOA emplaced 40 African Union police officers
Verification, monitoring and inspection of United Nations equipment and an estimated 1,026 contingent-owned vehicles, supplies and services provided in support of AMISOM	Yes	A comprehensive inspection was carried out by UNSOA in May and June 2010 and 96 per cent of the United Nations-owned equipment and 84 per cent of the contingent-owned assets were verified
Storage and supply of rations for an average strength of 6,933 military contingent personnel, 14 days' combat rations and 14 days' water reserves for military contingent and 162 African Union police personnel in Mogadishu	5,529	Average strength of military contingent personnel provided with rations, including 14 days' combat rations and 14 days' water reserves for military contingent personnel
	8	Average number of African Union police personnel in Mogadishu provided with rations The lower number of military and police personnel supplied with rations and water reserves were due to the delay in deployment
Civilian personnel, coordination and accountability mechanisms		
Administration of an average of 121 civilian staff	86	Average number of contracts administered, covering 50 international staff and 32 national staff The administration of a lower number of civilian staff was due to the higher than anticipated vacancies

Ongoing risk-assessment process in conjunction with the Office of Internal Oversight Services	Yes	Risk assessment and updated risk register for the period ending June 2010 submitted to the Office of Internal Oversight Services Establishment of UNSOA operational risk management focal points in May 2010
Coordination of support provided through United Nations-assessed, voluntary and bilateral mechanisms to AMISOM and Somali security institutions	Yes	Weekly meetings with AMISOM and UNPOS to coordinate support provided by the United Nations and bilateral mechanisms to AMISOM Bimonthly meetings with the International Partner Group in Addis Ababa
Facilities and infrastructure		
Construction programme, including the completion of 9 battalion camps, a force headquarters and level-II hospital, operational facilities at the Mogadishu airport and seaport and a forward support base and transit camp in Mombasa	No	Construction of three camps, two with prefabricated buildings and one with permanent local construction. Also, erection of a perimeter defence for the main military site at Mogadishu airport Lower level of construction due to procurement lead time, mobilization and the security situation in Mogadishu
Operation and maintenance of 13 facilities in Mogadishu, 1 forward support base and transit camp in Mombasa and 1 headquarters facility in Nairobi	7	Camp locations in Mogadishu established by AMISOM, and which UNSOA has tasked construction services activities through contractors. Construction services at the remaining locations will commence when locations have been secured by AMISOM
	1	Forward support base and transit camp operated and maintained
	1	Headquarters facility in Nairobi operated and maintained
Storage and supply of 3.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for AMISOM generators in Mogadishu	1 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators were supplied and stored in Mogadishu. Lower than envisaged supply of petrol in line with the delayed deployment of AMISOM personnel and delayed construction of hard-wall accommodation facilities in Mogadishu
Establishment of geographical information capacity for the provision of hard copy topographic and thematic map products for analysis and situational awareness, and development of geographic information system applications to assist AMISOM in daily operations and planning of military, administrative and logistical functions	No	Provision of zero topographic maps. Mapping support provided to AMISOM for planning and operation of 75 engineering and 12 communications projects within its areas of operation Because of insufficient access to Mogadishu, ground control points — needed in defining the parameters of the imagery to be used in construction of the topographic mapping — were not collected

Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 213 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 102 light and armoured vehicles, 15 material-handling equipment, 16 airfield equipment, 37 engineering equipment, 18 trucks and 25 vehicle attachments	164	United Nations-owned vehicles operated and maintained; including 56 light vehicles, 9 medium vehicles, 15 heavy vehicles, and 23 armoured vehicles, 11 items of material-handling equipment, 3 items of airfield equipment, 4 items of engineering equipment, 3 trailer trucks and 40 vehicle attachments Delayed operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned vehicles owing to procurement lead time
Storage and supply of 3.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for United Nations- and AMISOM-owned vehicles	900,000	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants supplied for ground transportation Lower than envisaged supply of litres of petrol in line with the delayed deployment of AMISOM personnel and fewer than planned AMISOM-owned vehicles
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1 fixed-wing aircraft for cargo and passenger support, including the provision of 1.2 million litres of petrol, oils and lubricants	No	Air movement in support of AMISOM and UNSOA was provided through third party contractor and not a dedicated United Nations charter aircraft
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1 multifunctional vessel to support the deployment of personnel, equipment and supplies into Mogadishu	No	Sea movement in support of AMISOM and UNSOA was provided through third party contractor and not a dedicated United Nations charter vessel
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network with links to AMISOM in Mogadishu, the African Union in Addis Ababa, United Nations Headquarters in New York and UNSOA headquarters in Nairobi to provide voice, fax and data communications and videoconferencing	Yes	The satellite network was established to all intended locations, including via bridging through the United Nations Logistics Base to link to the African Union in Addis Ababa Information and communications technology facilities and services were also provided to include telephony, e-mail and videoconferencing. Internet facility was also available through UNLB and augmented with the commercial satellite Internet service at the Force Headquarters and University location in Mogadishu, and broadband Internet for the AMISOM headquarters in Nairobi

Establishment and maintenance of voice data connectivity between 9 AMISOM battalions and key AMISOM support locations, including but not limited to the airport, seaport, Villa Somalia, the University, the Academy and km4	Yes	Support and maintenance of voice data connectivity between the 5 AMISOM battalions and key AMISOM support locations, including, but not limited to, the Force Headquarters, Ugandan battalions at the airport, Burundian battalions at the University location, Villa Somalia and k-0 sites
Support and maintenance of 16 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 5 telephone exchanges, 12 microwave links, 2 containerized modular data centres and 4 mobile deployable telecommunications systems		Support and maintenance provided for:
	5	VSAT systems
	2	Telephone exchanges
	5	Microwave links
	4	Mobile deployable telecommunications systems
		The deployment of the remaining planned VSAT systems in Mogadishu was delayed owing to the security situation in-theatre and the lack of secured and logistically supported sites. The scaled-down or deferred deployment also affected the microwave links and telephone exchanges
Support and maintenance of a two-way very high frequency (VHF) and high frequency (HF) radio network consisting of 11 repeaters, 82 base stations, 186 mobile radios (VHF/HF/ultra-high-frequency (UHF)) and 431 hand-held radios (VHF/HF/UHF)		Support and maintenance of:
	2	HF
	3	UHF repeaters and transmitters
	300	TETRA
		The initial plan to deploy a typical radio infrastructure was revised to focus mainly on TETRA for in-theatre secured tactical communications. The pilot TETRA deployment, 100 handheld units and 200 mobile radios were deployed by 30 June 2010. A subsequent significant expansion is under way to increase TETRA coverage and deploy up to 1,800 handheld units and up to 300 mobile radios
Information support management		
Establishment and maintenance of a radio production studio in support of AMISOM	Yes	Establishment and maintenance of one radio production facility in support of AMISOM in Nairobi and one broadcast facility at AMISOM camp in Mogadishu
Support public information campaigns for AMISOM through the management of contractors engaged to implement the AMISOM communications strategy	Yes	In November 2009 contractual arrangements were established with contractors in order to implement AMISOM communications strategy

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 98 servers, 549 desktop computers, 156 laptop computers and 104 printers in support of United Nations and AMISOM personnel		The following information technology equipment was maintained in support of United Nations and AMISOM personnel in six locations:
	24	Servers
	374	Desktop computers
	111	Laptop computers
	28	Printers
	28	Digital senders
		The lower number of deployed items of information technology equipment was due mainly to the low incumbency of posts and delayed deployment of facilities and staff to Mogadishu
Support and maintenance of local area networks and wide area networks in Nairobi, Mombasa and Mogadishu	No	Local area networks were supported and maintained in Nairobi (4 locations), Mombasa (2 locations) and Mogadishu (4 locations)
		The support and maintenance of the wide area networks was deferred pending the establishment of data centres in various locations, which were delayed owing to the security situation in Mogadishu

Medical

Maintenance of air evacuation arrangements for United Nations and AMISOM personnel to level-III and level-IV medical facilities in Nairobi, Dubai and Pretoria	Yes	Establishment of air evacuation arrangements for United Nations and AMISOM personnel through a contractual agreement with a third party in November 2009 to level-III and level-IV medical facilities in Nairobi and Pretoria
Support to AMISOM level-I and level-II medical facilities with United Nations standard equipment and consumables	Yes	Support provided to AMISOM to five level-I and one level-II medical facilities in Mogadishu through the provision of United Nations standard level-I and level-II equipment as well as drugs and pharmaceutical and associated medical supplies
Support to the achievement by AMISOM of United Nations health and safety standards in Mogadishu	Yes	Support to the achievement by AMISOM of United Nations health and safety standards in Mogadishu through capacity-building on medical training and workshops, provision of United Nations rations with standard calories and provision of ablution facilities

Security

Establishment of minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards in UNSOA locations in Nairobi, Mombasa and AMISOM locations in Nairobi and Mogadishu, including installation of closed-circuit television systems and the blast film on all external and internal windows	Yes	Minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards for all locations in Kenya, including Nairobi, Mombasa, and in Somalia for Mogadishu were established. Security assessments for UNSOA locations in Nairobi and Mombasa were conducted. MORSS inspections of 98 staff residences in Nairobi and Mombasa were completed. Closed-circuit television surveillance systems were installed in UNSOA facilities in Nairobi and Mombasa. A total of 97 staff members were put through Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environment and successfully completed the security training. Also, five staff members successfully completed Emergency Trauma Bag/Basic Life Support training

Training

Induction training in support policy, processes and procedures in the different functional areas, including but not limited to property management, aviation, movement control, supply, engineering, transport, Communications and Information Technology Section and certain administrative areas, as well as installation, operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment provided under the logistical support package for AMISOM personnel	498	AMISOM personnel were trained in administrative and logistical functional areas, which included but were not limited to rations, forklift, kitchen, ground handling management, dangerous goods management, defence cell, airside safety, aviation truck maintenance and marine maintenance and operators training
Induction mine action explosive ordnance disposal training for 30 AMISOM military contingent personnel to enhance AMISOM freedom of movement	41	AMISOM military personnel in six explosive ordnance disposal teams were fully trained and operational 3,863 items of explosive ordnance and explosive devices were destroyed by trained AMISOM teams

Expected accomplishment 1.2: provide effective administrative support to the United Nations Political Office for Somalia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.2 UNPOS receives the administrative support to successfully implement its mandate	Achieved. Administrative support of UNPOS commenced on 1 January 2010

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of a full range of human resources management support, including staff administration, recruitment and development	Yes	UNSOA provided human resource support to an average of 37 international and 9 national staff of UNPOS, including 15 recruitment actions
Implementation of effective financial support to UNPOS, in close coordination with the UNPOS regional coordination unit	Yes	1,914 transactions processed in the implementation of financial support to UNPOS and coordination with UNPOS regional coordination unit in financial matters
Provision of procurement support services to enable UNPOS to obtain goods and services in the shortest possible time, establish procurement plans, support disposal of property and manage contracts	Yes	Procurement support to enable UNPOS to obtain goods and services through the management of 11 contracts and the creation of 5 procurement plans, as well as 63 miscellaneous obligation documents for various services
Provision of support for both internal and external audit missions of UNPOS administrative management and provision of responses to pending previous audit observations	Yes	Support to UNPOS internal administration audit completed in April
Formulation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNPOS assessed budget and trust fund activities	Yes	Formulation of UNPOS 2011 budget and implementation of UNPOS 2010 budget Monitoring of UNPOS Somali Transitional Security Institutions and Peacebuilding for Somalia Trust Funds

Component 2: provision of technical and expert advice

28. Technical and expert assistance was provided by the United Nations planning team and the Somalia coordination and planning team. The United Nations planning team in Addis Ababa continued to provide technical advice and operational support to the African Union in support of military and police force generation, as well as to develop core and technical planning documents for the African Union Commission for consideration. The Somalia coordination and planning team in New York continued to review and update contingency plans for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission and provide strategic oversight and management of the activities of the United Nations planning team in Addis Ababa.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: continued support to African Union planning and deployment preparations for the African Union Mission in Somalia, in line with Security Council resolutions 1863 (2009) and 1872 (2009)

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 African Union successfully completes deployment of AMISOM	Through provision of advice and operational support to African Union headquarters, particularly support to military and police force generation, troop and police numbers deployed on the ground significantly increased. It is expected that AMISOM troop levels will reach the authorized strength of 8,000 troops within the first half of the 2010/11 budget year. Police deployment has been largely hampered by the dire security situation in Mogadishu. Actual deployment levels as at 30 June 2010 for troops and police were 6,120 and 40, respectively
2.1.2 Planning materials generated by the United Nations team support the African Union in the fulfilment of its mandated tasks	27 core and technical documents were developed or updated, through advice and assistance provided to the African Union Strategic Planning Management Unit in the Peace Support Operations Division of the African Union Commission. An extensive technical assessment of AMISOM was conducted in April 2010 with United Nations support, which identified critical steps for the African Union Commission to address the operational, administrative and managerial challenges that AMISOM faced

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice and operational support to African Union headquarters, strengthening its capacity to plan, manage and sustain AMISOM	Yes	Provided technical advice and operational support to Strategic Planning Management Unit Peace Support Operations Division in the planning and management of AMISOM, including support to an extensive technical assessment of AMISOM, which was conducted in April 2010 and identified critical steps for the African Union Commission to take in order to address the operational, administrative and managerial challenges that AMISOM faced. Advice and support were provided through daily communication and corroboration with counterparts in the African Union Commission Coordinated installation of secure communication equipment between AMISOM headquarters in Nairobi and Mogadishu and the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa. Facilitated the installation of the African Union Peace Support Operations Division new Operation Centre

Development and/or updating of 12 core planning documents, including concepts of operations, strategic directives, contingency planning	8	Core planning documents were developed, updated and submitted to the African Union Commission for consideration. Those included mission implementation plan, strategic directives, withdrawal plan, military and police concepts of operations, police workplan, and reporting standard operation procedures
Development and/or updating of 24 technical planning documents in specific areas of the AMISOM mandate	19	Technical planning documents were developed, updated and submitted to the African Union Commission for consideration. Those included various guidelines (troop-contributing countries deployment, military and police predeployment visits and inspections, communication strategy and media handling), workplans, standard operating procedures (police, medical, recruitment and operation centre) and memorandums of understanding (troop-contributing countries and the level-II hospital)
Support to African Union military and police force generation and deployment preparations, including participation in 10 predeployment visits and inspections	Yes	4 additional battalions were committed, of which 3 were deployed to Mogadishu during the year, bringing AMISOM troop strength to 6,120 troops by the end of June 2010 Supported and participated in 11 predeployment visits and inspections Actively engaged with existing and potential troop-contributing countries and donors, which resulted in the provision of additional troops and staff officers as well as equipment for AMISOM 678 qualified police were identified in a range of Member States, giving a comfortable reserve beyond the mandated ceiling of 270 police officers. An initial 7 officers were deployed in Mogadishu in March 2010 and as at 30 June 2010 a total of 40 police officers were deployed to AMISOM
Support to 6 African Union-led training events and workshops related to AMISOM	7	Training events and workshops for African Union and AMISOM staff supported, including on police and public information Mobilized funding from partners and conducted a coordination workshop in Nairobi to bring together all African Union and United Nations partners supporting the Somali police to harmonize their efforts and maximize resources

		Assisted in coordinating predeployment training for all 678 selected police officers in Kenya and Ghana. Provided technical support to AMISOM during induction training for the newly deployed police officers
		Provided technical support and advice to AMISOM to train 200 junior managers of the Somali Police Force in Kenya
Preparation of 2 consultations with African Union headquarters and AMISOM troop-contributing countries regarding developments in Somalia and development of AMISOM deployment	1	Assisted in preparation of IGAD Chiefs of Defence Staff meeting. Conducted regular informal consultations with existing and potential troop-contributing countries and donors. Regularly participated in monthly AMISOM troop-contributing countries meetings in Addis Ababa

Expected accomplishment 2.2: successful implementation of the Secretary-General's three-phase incremental approach, including refining and updating contingency planning for a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation and provision of support to United Nations counterparts

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Smooth transition between the phases of the Secretary-General's incremental approach	Owing to increased insecurity in South and Central Somalia, including in Mogadishu, and unforeseen challenges in the political process and the development of the Somali security forces, the operation remains in the first phase. Planning and preparations for the second phase continued
2.2.2 Updated and current contingency plans for the possible deployment of a future United Nations peacekeeping operation, and synchronization of these plans with those of the African Union	Achieved. In addition to updating existing contingency planning, at the request of the African Union, draft plans for the expansion of AMISOM were prepared and one consultation with the African Union and AMISOM was held, including a comprehensive briefing to senior African Union and AMISOM officials on the implementation of draft plans prepared

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Updating of existing contingency plans for a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia and other options for United Nations support to AMISOM and the peace process in Somalia	Yes	Existing contingency plans were kept under review, including the threat assessment, which was continuously updated. Assessment on the current support provided towards a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia was constantly made and reported through the reports of the Secretary-General

Preparation of 2 reports of the Secretary-General through the integrated mission planning process assessing the implementation of the incremental approach as requested by the Security Council	4	Reports of the Secretary-General were prepared through the integrated mission planning process to assess the implementation of the incremental approach At the request of the Security Council in its resolution 1910 (2010), the regular report on Somalia and the report on the implementation of the incremental approach have been combined since the 11 May 2010 report (S/2010/234)
Preparation of 3 oral briefings to the Security Council on contingency planning for the establishment of a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia and/or alternative options on the security track	3	Briefings to the Security Council on 29 July 2009, 14 January 2010 and 12 May 2010, including on the implementation of the incremental approach and alternative options on the security track
Drafting of briefings, as requested, to the General Assembly and its bodies on operational developments in Somalia	No	No request was made by the General Assembly or its bodies
Preparation and conduct of technical assessment missions	Yes	Participated in 2 assessment missions (November 2009 assessment mission and June 2010 Integrated Task Force Review Mission)
Provision of assistance to United Nations counterparts in the preparation of concept papers for peacebuilding activities	Yes	Provided assistance to the United Nations country team in drafting project proposals for peacebuilding activities in Somaliland Provided substantive advice to UNPOS on the development of police and military training, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, rule of law, justice and corrections, including the preparation of the Somalia Rule of Law Vision concept and support to the development of a national security strategy for Somalia Provided technical assistance in the recruitment and deployment of qualified police and military officers for UNPOS Security Sector Development Office
Provision of strategic oversight and management of the activities of the United Nations planning team in Addis Ababa	Yes	Held monthly telephone conferences, and provided strategic oversight through daily communication with the team. Provided administrative support in addition

Expected accomplishment 2.3: provide the focal point for Member States on sea-based initiatives and maritime operations against piracy and related issues, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1846 (2008) and 1851 (2008)

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.3.1 A coordinated United Nations strategy as part of the international efforts to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia	Development of a complementary United Nations and international strategy for counter-piracy. Briefings drafted and presented to the General Assembly on piracy, including off the coast of Somalia

2.3.2 Positive feedback from Member States and regional and international organizations regarding the role of the focal point	Achieved. Effective working relation for information sharing and dissemination with relevant Member States, military coalitions deployed off the coast of Somalia, and regional and international organizations developed

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Support in the preparation of 2 substantive reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	4	Reports for which support was provided, comprising the Secretary-General's report on piracy of 13 November 2009, as well as the piracy section in the reports on Somalia of 20 July 2009, 31 December 2009 and 11 May 2010
Participation in the meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and other relevant international conferences on piracy	Yes	Participated in the 4th, 5th and 6th plenary sessions of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia in New York, on 10 September 2009, 28 January 2010 and on 10 June 2010, respectively, and associated Working Group meetings Also participated in Working Group I meetings in London on 16 and 17 November 2009, and 10 May 2010, as well as Working Group II meetings in Copenhagen on 17 and 18 May 2010
Regular information sharing with Member States and regional and international organizations on the ongoing anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia, including those of the United Nations	Yes	Contributed to the preparation of the Informal General Assembly Plenary Meeting on piracy on 14 May 2010 Developed an effective working relationship for information sharing and dissemination with relevant Member States, military coalitions deployed off the coast of Somalia, and regional and international organizations, through direct contacts and participation in Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia Working Group I and Shared Awareness and Deconfliction mechanism

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	40 037.8	22 497.6	17 540.2	43.8
African Union police	465.7	77.1	388.6	83.5
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**40 503.5**	**22 574.7**	**17 928.8**	**44.3**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	12 479.9	10 746.9	1 733.0	13.9
National staff	2 636.1	1 662.2	973.9	36.9
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	7 117.1	3 928.5	3 188.6	44.8
Subtotal	**22 233.1**	**16 337.6**	**5 895.5**	**26.5**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	532.2	567.4	(35.2)	(6.6)
Official travel	2 337.1	3 107.4	(770.3)	(33.0)
Facilities and infrastructure	78 401.2	59 948.8	18 452.4	23.5
Ground transportation	15 660.0	10 659.4	5 000.6	31.9
Air transportation	4 464.2	908.4	3 555.8	79.7
Naval transportation	1 231.1	816.5	414.6	33.7
Communications	12 447.1	13 990.2	(1 543.1)	(12.4)
Information technology	9 745.5	6 359.0	3 386.5	34.7
Medical	3 737.6	3 190.9	546.7	14.6
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	22 287.4	25 818.5	(3 531.1)	(15.8)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**150 843.4**	**125 366.5**	**25 476.9**	**16.9**
Gross requirements	**213 580.0**	**164 278.8**	**49 301.2**	**23.1**
Staff assessment income	2 358.7	1 925.3	433.4	18.4
Net requirements	**211 221.3**	**162 353.5**	**48 867.8**	**23.1**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	1 059.1	871.3	187.8	17.7
Total requirements	**214 639.1**	**165 150.1**	**49 489.0**	**23.1**

[a] Includes $660,153 from the Government of Algeria and $398,988 from the Government of the United States of America.

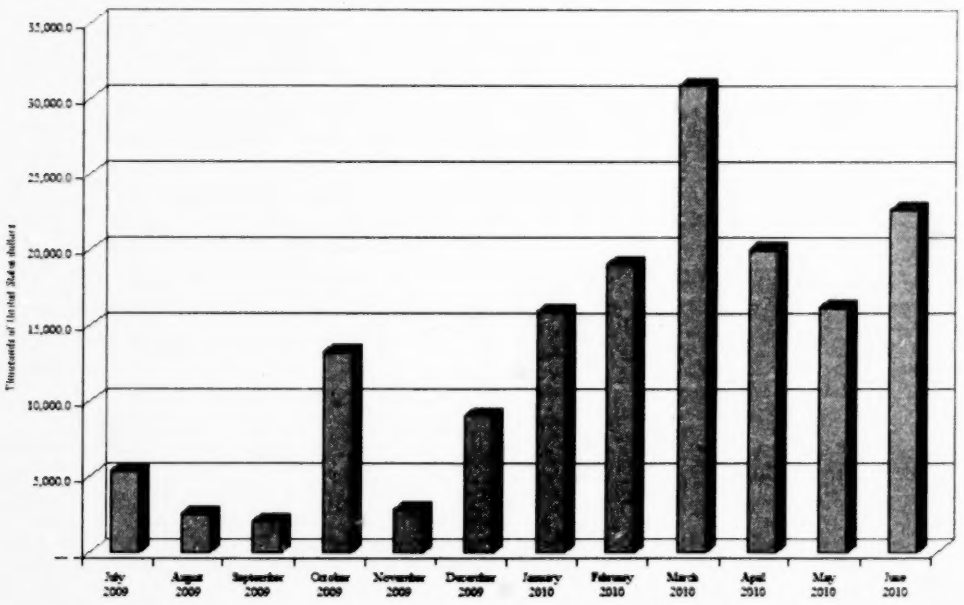
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	*Appropriation*		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	40 503.5	-1 730.2	38 773.3
II. Civilian personnel	22 233.1	—	22 233.1
III. Operational costs	150 843.4	1 730.2	152 573.6
Total	**213 580.0**	—	**213 580.0**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.8

29. UNSOA requested a redeployment from military and police personnel (group I) to operational costs (group III) to cover higher than projected costs for the construction works in Mogadishu, the need to support the infrastructure of TETRA, increased requirements for specific demining activities in order to clear key strategic routes within Mogadishu, and higher than envisaged official travel expenditure to cover staff being deployed to UNSOA on temporary duty assignment from other missions. Subsequent to the redeployment, obligations for four construction projects valued at $26 million were cancelled owing to the late approval in June and the inability to sign the contracts before 30 June 2010. These construction projects were again obligated in 2010/11. In retrospect, the requirements could have been met within group III without a redeployment, a circumstance which was not foreseen at the time.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



30. The higher expenditure during the month of October 2009 resulted from the commitment of the rations contract in October 2009. The higher expenditure from January 2010 onward was due to the approval of the 2009/10 budget in December 2009. Higher expenditure in March 2010 was due to the settlement of the services rendered under a letter of assist with a Member State from July to October 2009. Higher expenditure in June 2010 was a result of the completion of the procurement process and related settlement of invoices and payments to vendors for goods and services provided during the period before the end of the financial year.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	1 911.7
Other/miscellaneous income	350.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 894.9
Total	**5 156.7**

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	**11 373.9**
Total	**11 373.9**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	$17 540.2	43.8%

31. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to lower actual deployment of AMISOM contingent personnel, and the greater provision of logistical support to AMISOM through bilateral voluntary contributions.

	Variance	
African Union police	$388.6	83.5%

32. Reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual monthly average deployment of AMISOM police personnel during the budget period owing to the security situation in Mogadishu. The planned monthly average deployment of AMISOM police personnel was 162; however, the actual average monthly deployment was 16.

	Variance	
International staff	$1 733.0	13.9%

33. The lower requirements were primarily attributable to the lower actual average monthly deployment of 50 international staff as compared to the planned phased average monthly deployment of 93 international staff over the reporting period. In addition, the variance was also attributable to the higher estimate than required for additional resource requirements for salaries, including post adjustment, and common staff costs for international staff, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/250 on human resources management.

	Variance	
National staff	$973.9	36.9%

34. Reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average monthly deployment of 32 national staff as compared to the planned phased monthly deployment of 52 national staff over the reporting period.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$3 188.6	44.8%

35. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the actual average monthly deployment of 22 international staff and 5 national staff as compared to the planned monthly average of 34 international staff and 6 national staff over the reporting period.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
Consultants	($35.2)	(6.6%)

36. The increased requirements were due mainly to the difficulties experienced by UNSOA in recruiting and retaining candidates against its approved posts, which necessitated the hiring of consultants to provide expertise and capacity in areas including, but not limited to, property management, contingent-owned equipment, and engineering project management. The increased resource requirements were partially offset by reduced requirements for training consultants owing to the capacity of UNSOA to carry out its training programmes using in-house expertise along with regional cooperation with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, through the Entebbe Support Base, and the United Nations Office in Nairobi.

	Variance	
Official travel	($770.3)	(33.0%)

37. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to staff from other peacekeeping missions on temporary duty assignment in Nairobi in order to support UNSOA-mandated activities owing to the difficulties UNSOA experienced in recruiting and retaining staff.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$18 452.4	23.5%

38. The lower requirements resulted mainly from the delay in approval of construction service projects. Four major projects were approved late in June 2010; however, it was not possible to sign the contracts before 30 June 2010. Lower requirements were also a result of the non-pursuit of significant projects, including the temporary Force Headquarters, the full development at the Mombasa Support Base and developments at the Mogadishu airport. The lower requirements were partially offset by increased requirements for prefabricated facilities to accommodate AMISOM troops in Mogadishu, which resulted from the earlier than anticipated mobilization of the contractor in-theatre.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$5 000.6	31.9%

39. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the delayed deployment of military personnel and the lower number of contingent-owned vehicles in-theatre, which resulted in lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants. In addition, the reduced requirements were also attributable to the lower freight requirements for acquisition of vehicles procured in the 2008/09 and 2009/10 periods owing to the delay in delivery of the vehicles. The reduced requirements were partially offset by increased expenditure for rental of vehicles owing to the higher deployment of staff in Nairobi prior to being assigned to the Mombasa Support Base and also the lease of four armoured vehicles to support UNSOA in Mogadishu.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$3 555.8	79.7%

40. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the non-deployment of the fixed-wing aircraft owing to the lack of market availability and security considerations, which resulted in the use of third-party contractors to support UNSOA air operations. During the reporting period, 40 flights were initiated by UNSOA in support of its operations and AMISOM. UNSOA used a variety of air movement mechanisms such as third-party freight forwarding and commercial flights, on an as-needed basis. The reduced requirements were partially offset by the installation of a Precision Approach Path Indicator system and remote-controlled aviation lighting systems on the runway in order to improve the safety and security of air operations at Mogadishu international airport.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$414.6	33.7%

41. The reduced requirements were attributable to the procurement of five marine boats as compared to the six marine boats planned to be procured over the period, owing to revised requirements of the AMISOM Marine Unit. Also, further reductions were attributable to the non-requirement of petrol, oil and lubricants over the period owing to the procurement lead time as three marine boats were still to be delivered by the end of the period.

	Variance	
Communications	($1 543.1)	(12.4%)

42. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the purchase and installation of a secure trunking radio system for the AMISOM police and military personnel in order to enhance the tactical radio communications capacity in-theatre. A critical part of UNSOA communication support was enabling secure tactical radio communications for AMISOM police and military personnel so that they could collaborate effectively on the ground during emergency situations without compromising confidential and sensitive information. The hand-held secured radio capability for AMISOM was provided at the battalion level and funded through the AMISOM Trust Fund. The related infrastructure, however, was funded from the 2009/10 budget as part of the United Nations logistical support package and included the core switch to support system operations, the dispatch and monitoring station, base stations for repeater sites and mobile repeater capability, as well as related installation and training services. The increased requirements were partially offset by delayed mobilization of information support contractors as well as the non-deployment of international contractual consultants in Kenya and national technicians in Mogadishu.

	Variance	
Information technology	$3 386.5	34.7%

43. The lower requirements were due mainly to delays in the construction programmes in Mogadishu as well as the non-establishment of the data centres in Mombasa owing to the deferred construction of the Mombasa Support Base. The

reduced requirements were partially offset by the requirements to support the information technology infrastructure relating to the establishment of the AMISOM tactical secured trunking communication.

	Variance	
Medical	$546.7	14.6%

44. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the lower actual number of 20 aero-evacuations at an average cost of $23,300, as compared to the planned 36 aero-evacuations at an average cost of $37,934. The reduced requirements were partially offset by the higher actual number of 93 hospitalizations at an average cost of $23,400, as compared to the planned average of 50 hospitalizations at an average cost of $39,585, as well as by higher requirements needed to support AMISOM with medical supplies owing to the security situation in-theatre.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($3 531.1)	(15.8%)

45. The increased requirements were partially attributed to the need to support AMISOM with increased demining efforts to clear strategic routes within Mogadishu that had been obstructed with improvised explosive devices and traditional mines. Additional requirements were also needed for the higher number of 23 actual sea shipments, as compared with the planned 18 sea shipments over the period, which were supplied under a contract with a company providing logistics support. They were offset in part by the reduced requirements for other equipment, which were due to the delays in the construction programmes in Mogadishu as well as the deferred construction of the Mombasa Support Base.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

46. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of logistical support for AMISOM and other immediate activities related to a future United Nations peacekeeping operation are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $49,301,200 with respect to the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2010 amounting to $5,156,700 from interest income ($1,911,700), other/miscellaneous income ($350,100), and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($2,894,900).**